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Hutton under the name *Cyperites* and by Watelet as *Anomalophyllites* and it is possible that one of these names may have to be adopted.

It is to be understood that the above names are somewhat provisional, and may be changed in the light of some further material which yet remains to be figured and studied. No considerable alteration, however, will ensue, although several new species will doubtless be added.

From the above it will be seen that of the species which have been identified nearly all are such as are well known in the latitude of Virginia at the present day. In other words, at the time these leaves were deposited in the sands of Southern New Jersey a flora must have flourished there similar to that of Virginia to-day, demonstrating the existence of a warmer climate than now prevails there. The significance of this fact concerns the geologist more than it does the botanist, but, as a last word, it may not be amiss to say that apparently these fossils represent the most recent extinct flora of which we have any knowledge, and bring us very close to the living flora of to-day.

Plants Collected at Mt. Ktaadn, Me., August, 1892.

Mt. Ktaadn is not a single peak as some imagine, but a mountain with acres of table lands, broken by slight eminences and depressions. Its top is shaped somewhat like a horseshoe, and from one heel of the shoe around to the other it is perhaps seven or eight miles. This horseshoe encloses a basin of the same shape, which has nearly vertical walls two or three thousand feet high. The basin bears some resemblance to the crater of a volcano, except that it is open on one side, and this peculiar formation gives it an interest greater than that of most other mountains of the same height, which is about one mile. From the toe of the shoe a long ridge runs into the center of the basin, which affords an easier and less dangerous ascent than do the steep sides. There is a small pond near the opening from the basin, fed by little rills from the sides, which during heavy rains become considerable torrents, dashing down the almost perpendicular walls, carrying stones with them in their descent, and wearing gorges into the solid granite of which the mountain is composed. The base of the mountain is very irregular in shape, and must be at least twenty-five miles in circumference. On the northeast side is a pond which is doubtless the highest body of water in Maine. This is beautifully situated in a wooded hollow, and receives a little rivulet which plunges down a precipice a hundred feet or more, as near as I could judge from a distance. It has only been visited in the winter by men on snow-shoes. This pond is the headwaters of the Wissattaquoik stream, the principal tributary of the east branch of the Penobscot river.

The mountain seems to be composed of red granite. The top is broken into stones of all sizes, and the highest points are simply piles of these stones, which are covered with a yellow and a black lichen. There is some drift material, which would indicate that the mountain was covered with ice during the glacial period.

The base and sides are heavily wooded principally with spruce (*Picea Canadensis*), some fir (*Abies balsamea*), and yellow birch (*Betula lutea*), with a few other trees scattered among them. These grow smaller and smaller as they approach the top, and the spruce gradually gives way to fir, which finally becomes scrub. This is three or four feet high, usually dead at the top, and growing so closely together as to be almost impenetrable. A little farther up it dwindles away to a foot in height, so that one easily walks over the tops, sometimes on the interlaced boughs without touching the ground. A fir only three feet high was six inches in diameter, and a section showed over one hundred rings, which tells the story of its slow growth.

The other vegetation is principally alpine. All plants were low; three or four inches being as high as they could rear their heads. Everything hugged the ground as if its very life depended on it. Some plants not more than an inch high were in bloom, the flowers appearing to come out of the ground. *Carex rigida*, var. *Bigelovii*, *Juncus trifidus*, and *Deschampsia cæspitosa* were abundant, and covered some flat places, making them look quite like a lawn.

There were three other plants common all over the top of the mountain, in which I was interested gastronomically, as well as botanically. These were mountain cranberry (*Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa*), bilberry (*V. uliginosum*), and black crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*).

We gathered these, stewed them with sugar, and found them a very good sauce. There was not much difference in their taste The cranberries were, perhaps, rather the best.

The plants in the following list I collected either on the top of the mountain or on the north side of the basin, on the slope facing the south. Some half-dozen are reported from this locality for the first time. Two others, *Agrostis canina*, var. *alpina*, and *Carex atrata*, var. *ovata*, are new to the State, and *Lycopodium alpinum*, has, I believe, never before been found in the United States.

Arenaria Grœnlandica, (Retz.), Spreng.
Potentilla tridentata, Ait.
Potentilla fruticosa. L.
Epilobium Hornemanni, Reich.
Heracleum lanatum, Michx.
Solidago Virga-aurea, L. var. *alpina*, Bigel.
Aster radula, Ait.
Gnaphalium supinum, Vill.
Arnica Chamissonis, Less.
Prenanthes Boottii, (D.C.), Gray.
Prenanthes Serpentaria, Pursh. var. *nana*, (Bigel.), Gray.
Campanula rotundifolia, L.
Vaccinium uliginosum, L.
Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa, L.
Chiogenes hispidula, (L.), T. and G.
Arctostaphylos alpina, (L.), Spreng.
Cassiope hypnoides, (L.), Don.
Bryanthus taxifolius, Gray.
Rhododendron Lapponicum, Wahl.
Ledum latifolium, Ait.
Diapensia Lapponica, L.
Castillea pallida, Kunth, var. *septentrionalis*, Gray.
Betula glandulosa, Michx.
Alnus viridis, D.C.
Salix Uva-ursa, Mx.

Empetrum nigrum, L.
Habenaria dilatata, (Pursh), Gray.
Listera cordata, (L.), R. Br.
Juncus filiformis, L.
Juncus trifidus, L.
Luzula melanocarpa, (Ehr.), Desv.
Scirpus cæspitosus, L.
Eriophorum alpinum, L.
Carex atrata, L. var. *ovata*, Boott.
Carex canescens, L. var. *alpicola*, Wahl.
Carex scirpoidea, Michx.
Carex rigida, var. *Bigelovii*, Tuckerm.
Phleum alpinum, L.
Agrostis hiemalis, (L.), B. S. P. (*A. scabra*, Willd).
Agrostis canina, L. var. *alpina*, Oakes.
Cinna pendula, Trin.
Agropyrum violaceum, Lange.
Lycopodium Selago, L.
Lycopodium annotinum, L. var. *pungens*, Spreng.
Lycopodium alpinum, L.

F. P. BRIGGS.

ORONO, Me., Oct. 18, 1892.

The Canby Herbarium.

The large and fine herbarium of Mr. Wm. M. Canby has been purchased by the College of Pharmacy of the city of New York, and will be deposited in their new building, now in process of erection upon 68th street, near the Boulevard. This, in connection with the herbaria of Columbia College, of the Torrey Botanical Club and of several private individuals, will probably render this city the most favorable point in the country for the study of collections. In announcing the purchase at a recent college meeting, Prof. Rusby read the following sketch of the herbarium:

Mr. William M. Canby is a citizen of Wilmington, Delaware, distinguished at home for his financial station as the president of the Wilmington Savings Fund Association and his connection with various railway enterprises, as well as for his personal char-